

FRENCH GUN MAKERS.

Creusot Artillery Not Inferior to That of the Krupps.

I have just completed a four days' visit to the holy of holies of France, her most sacred, most secret, most rigidly guarded possession in war-time. I mean the great cannon manufacturer at Le Creusot, controlled by Schneider & Co., the only concern in the world that has rivaled the Krupps in the magnitude of its production, even surpassing them, according to a majority of artillery experts, in the ingenuity of its work.

I also passed a day at the great government arsenal at Bourges, where artillery officers receive their training, and where explosives are manufactured for the shells, which are also made in the steel works of Le Creusot.

The trip was arranged after longer and more profound thought on the part of the ministry of war than that preceding any permissions granted for journeys to the firing line. In fact this is the first time in the history of the works that newspaper men have been taken there. As on my trips to the front, I was accompanied by an officer of the general staff.

Ever since the war of 1870, Le Creusot has been the great secret of the French government, not even the name becoming well known to the world in general, as was Essen, the home of the Krupps. Nevertheless, in several recent wars several nations that got badly battered learned that Le Creusot was responsible for Schneider & Co. have sold cannon to all applicants except Germany and Austria—those countries always having been on the black list.

England first got a taste of the Creusot guns at the hands of the Boers; but the real test came in the recent Balkan war, at the battle of Lule Burgas, when the Bulgarians and Serbs caused the debacle of the German-organized Turks. Then every press dispatch in the world carried the significant line: "The Creusot cannon silenced the Krupps." Since then European artillery experts have been in the habit of making the remark—which the public still declines to appropriate—"The French army has the best field artillery in the world."

The present war has proved them right; for, excepting Germany's heavy siege mortars of 44 centimeters, the Creusot "75s" have had the best of every artillery argument on the battlefield. In fact the Krupp's "77s" especially designed to combat the "75s" have been pronounced a failure.

So, on my trip to the Le Creusot, I did not think about the "75s" that question was settled. What I wanted to know was whether France had evolved, since the work accomplished by the German masters at Liege, Namur, Maubeuge and Antwerp. I can now say—for I have seen—that France has, not one, but two types of artillery that will beat anything belonging to Germany.

Before proceeding further, let me explain that the captain who accompanied me on the trip, and who will personally censor this article, only today obtained from the minister of war the exact data of what I am permitted to describe. His censorship will be more rigid than that previously applied to any story ever cabled. He told me that I would not be allowed to say whether the new types of guns were howitzers or mortars, and that the ranges and weights of projectiles must not be given. So I shall merely call them cannon, leaving out more specific details.

Frenchmen rarely attempt to make "the biggest in the world" of anything. They prefer perfection to size. They are perfectly willing to let the Germans make the biggest things. So despite the scores of stories told in Paris about the new monster French guns, bigger than the biggest German dreams, I can say that the biggest of the new cannon are not so large as the German 42-centimeters. My captain has just told me that perhaps I will be allowed to mention the size of the largest new type; so I change it. It is 37-centimeters, or five centimeters smaller than the German "Jack Johnson." That is to say, it's bore is fourteen and one-half inches. It is called "le Vainqueur." I have seen these guns. (I may not mention their number); I have examined each part of them and handled them; I have seen their shells in the making from the moment the great mass of molten steel, weighing tons, was poured from furnaces like the old-fashioned shell, through the process of shaping, where ten men are required to handle one shell, up to the moment the shell was ready for the insertion of the explosive and its fuse. I have compared it with the German 42-centimeter shells, one of which fell unexploded near Verdun. I can affirm that this French shell is bigger and more deadly than the German; that "the conqueror" is the more powerful weapon. I now it will have a convincing effect upon Germany.

LITTLE KNOWN OF RUSSIA.

Opportunity for American Commerce in Dark European Country.

"It is remarkable how little Americans know about Russia," observed D. L. Hough, an American who has spent the last four years in that country, says the Washington Post. "It is the least visited of the European countries, although the number of tourists has increased considerably in recent years. In fact, more than two hundred self-called refugees assembled in the first days of the war in Petrograd in order to be near and secure the protection of the embassy."

"Russia lacks a great middle class, such as is the strength of all civilized countries, but its upper class is, perhaps, better instructed and in its social relations and in its customs is quite as exquisite, if not more so, than that of any other country; its court is the most stately in the world."

"The great lower class might be compared to what the English call the masses. It is more rugged, healthier and far less vicious than that of any other country. In the larger cities a healthier middle class is fast developing."

"The lack of education among the masses may be in part responsible for the scarcity of material out of which skilled labor may be trained. In these days of automatic machinery this is less of an obstacle in the development of manufactures, while for all physical labor of the common type the Russian is equal to and, perhaps, better than men of any other race."

"There is little produced in Russia that this country needs, but there is much produced in this country that Russia needs. We want to sell to Russia, and success in trading with the Russians will depend upon whether our manufacturers put on the counters of Russia the things that the Russians want. It was in accommodating itself to its customer's ways of doing business as well as to its customers' wants, that Germany was conquering the world commercially. If we are to make any impression on Russian commerce we must accommodate ourselves to the Russians' ways of doing business."

Story's the Same, Too.

It was one of those cheaper boarding houses on the north side of Chicago and the boarders soon noticed that the newest boarder had a very regular habit, says the National Monthly.

At each meal, as he came in, he would stand behind his chair for a moment, look down at the table and say, "The Book of Hebrews, 13th chapter, eighth verse." Out of curiosity this boarder looked up the reference to see if it had any significance.

It had.

This is what he read: "The same yesterday, and today, and forever."

when, perhaps, it hurls its steel fury against the forts of Metz. All I can say further about this type is that the date of its going into action is very near.

But, remember, I said there were two new French types. Of the second and smaller type I may not speak at all, except to say that it is of a very odd size.

During the recent visit of a newspaper man to the Krupp works he was spied upon in a room hung with mirrors, his every movement was followed, and he was allowed to cable only meager details of what was being done. During my visit to Le Creusot, on the contrary, everything possible was done for me. I was lodged in the clubhouse built by the Schneiders for the occasional kings, war ministers and generals who used to come to buy cannon. Everything was shown and everything was explained clearly, except in the case of this second new type of weapon. The secret of it is most jealously guarded; nothing of it was shown except a portion of its carriage, which gave me a slight hint of its character. From what I heard I judge that it will prove even a greater surprise to the Germans than its big sister.

Reports from Essen are that 46,000 men are now employed at the Krupp works. On my trip I learned that even a greater number of men are now working day and night in the French arms and munitions factories, not at Le Creusot alone, but in the Schneider company's minor works in half a dozen other places and in government arsenals. At the Ecole de Pyrotechnie, or school of explosives, which I visited at Bourges, there are 10,000 men and 2,000 women. At the Etat Major d'Artillerie, also at Bourges, there are 5,000 men in the workshop. At Le Creusot there are nearly 15,000 scattered through the works, covering 1,100 acres, all going at full speed, except the locomotive shops, which have been closed since the war began.—Paris dispatch to New York Times.

POLITICS IN PRISON.

"Roughnecks" Win Over the "Silk Stockings" in N. Y. Prison.

The political division of the prisoners at Sing Sing which calls itself "roughnecks" won an overwhelming victory Monday, at the election of 38 members to the board of delegates, the controlling body in the Mutual Welfare league, which governs the internal affairs of the prison, says an Ossining, N. Y., letter.

Speaking broadly, the "roughnecks" are those who are in Sing Sing for crimes of violence, and their opponents, called the "silk stockings," are there for crimes of cunning. Putting it in another way, the "roughnecks" for the most part are those without early advantages, who drifted into crime, while the "silk stockings" are educated men.

Notwithstanding that the "roughnecks" are present at Sing Sing in a great majority, they have been out of power before this election. Some adroit lawyers and financiers in the prison had built a political machine there, the main object of which was to make themselves comfortable and to procure for themselves more and better food. While the Mutual Welfare league theoretically is a democracy, the smart men who got control of it made it work for their own personal advantage.

There was one big banker who had made himself a power in the league by promising others that he would do much for them in the future when they got out of jail. When he was in the meridian of his political sway he even had some of the guards and keepers taking orders from him. There were certain lawyers and others who had played politics in the outside world who would make fictitious issues in order to divide sentiment of the "roughnecks" along artificial lines. These tactics had kept the "silk stockings" in power heretofore.

Controlling the Mutual Welfare league, these men intrigued to get themselves appointed for merit to the semi-official posts which entitled the holders to seats at the prison-keepers' mess, where the fare is considerably better than that of the ordinary prisoner. At one time there were more than 100 in the prison-keepers' mess. As the food supply that goes into Sing Sing is a fixed quantity, when there is an increase in the guests at the keepers' mess, the rations of each of the other prisoners is reduced proportionately.

One of the major reforms of the new board, it was predicted, will be the liberalizing of the "bench."

The triumph of the "roughnecks" probably has insured the continuance of the institution of trial by fights with boxing gloves in the case of certain petty offenses.

Wealth of the Air.

Scientists tell us that above every acre of land there is, reckoned at present prices, \$11,000,000 worth of atmospheric nitrogen. At this rate the man with a hundred-acre farm has \$1,100,000,000 worth or enough to build two Panama canals and have enough left to build a dozen modern battleships; enough to supply every man, woman and child in the United States with \$11 each; or enough to a little more than half pay for our annual whiskey and tobacco bills.

Are you using this wealth? Are you changing it from an inert unused possibility into a liquid asset? Are you turning it into real money a goodly share of these potential millions?

Both foreign and American manufacturers are now, by the use of powerful electric currents combining this free atmospheric nitrogen with certain materials and thus rendering it available as a plant food. This is a great discovery; but for plain Farmer Jones, we don't see anything as yet to compare with Nature's way, which is through the bacteria that live in the little knots or nodules on the roots of peas, beans and the various clovers.

From September to April is a period when our lands are usually idle; moreover, it is a period when they are too often washing away. But these busy little bacteria working on the roots of bur and crimson clover and the vetches, are putting a new face on the soil fertility problem. No longer have we any business buying nitrogen in bags, when we can get it free with a lot of humus to boot.

If you doubt this turn under a crop of clover or vetch this spring and follow it with corn. If we're not mistaken you'll be surprised at the yield that corn will make, and the way it will stand drought will bring joy to your heart in these days of high-priced feed.

But clovers and vetches are not the only plants whose roots furnish homes for our bacterial benefactors. Cowpeas, peanuts, soy beans, velvet beans and pezuza likewise are nitrogen gatherers, and no Southern farm that this summer does not utilize these to the utmost will be living up to its opportunity.—Progressive Farmer.

TUETONS TAKE PRZEMYSL.

Austro-German Armies Accomplish Main Object in Western Galicia.

London, June 3.—With the capture of Przemyśl accomplished early today, the Austro-German armies achieved the main object of the great thrust they commenced against the Russians in Western Galicia a month ago today.

They have yet to drive the Russians farther back and establish themselves in easily defended positions, which will enable them to detach forces for operations against Italy and the allies in the west.

Whether or not they accomplish this, the Teutonic allies have won a great victory and with a suddenness which overshadows all past operations of the war. It was only ten weeks ago that Przemyśl fell to the Russians after a six months' investment, which was interrupted for a short time in November by an Austrian advance.

With the surrender of the fortress there fell into the Russian hands, according to official reports, 120,000 Austrians and six hundred guns and an immense amount of war material. Most of the forts, however, had been destroyed by the Austrians, and this is considered in military circles here to account for the fact that the fortress succumbed so quickly to the Austro-German attack.

When the Russians captured Przemyśl they were pressing the Austria across the Carpathian passes. Then on May 3 came the news of a great Austro-German drive into Galicia. Advancing slowly but surely and carrying 1,000 guns, the Teutons compelled the Russians to fall back until the Russian line ran to the right bank of the River San. Crossing the river, the Austro-German forces progressed to the north and south of the fortress, and on Tuesday Berlin announced that three forts to the north had been stormed, while Vienna stated that the railway between Przemyśl and Lemberg was commanded by Austrian guns.

There still was hope in the allied countries, however, that a Russian counter-offensive would hold the invaders off, but this proved ill founded and today the Russians had to give up the city, which, earlier in the war, had cost them so dearly to win.

There is no estimate of booty captured, but it is fairly certain that the Russians, having lots of time, got away as many men and as much material as possible and destroyed the guns and ammunition that remained.

1785 1915
COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON
South Carolina's Oldest College.
131st Year Begins October 1.
Entrance examinations at all the county seats on Friday, July 2, at 9 a. m.
Full four year courses lead to the B. A. and B. S. degrees. A two-year pre-medical course is given.
A free tuition scholarship is assigned to each county of the State.
Spacious buildings and athletic grounds, well equipped laboratories, unexcelled library facilities.
Expenses moderate. For terms and catalogue address HARRISON RANDOLPH, President.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.

Bids and samples are hereby requested in accordance with the Dispensary Law now in force for the following goods to be furnished the State of South Carolina for the use of the County Dispensary Board of Bamberg county, South Carolina. Liquors to be shipped in car load lots, except Beer, freight prepaid to Bamberg, S. C., to-wit:

All kinds of corn, rye, gin, wines and brandies, both in bulk and bottled in full 1-2 pints, pints and quarts.

Beers in pints and quarts to be delivered at Bamberg, Denmark, Ehrhardt and Olar, S. C.

Also bids on empty bottles, 1-2 pint, pints and quarts, in dispensary cases, cork and tin foil.

All goods shall be furnished in compliance with and subject to the terms and conditions of the Dispensary law of 1907, and bidders must observe the following rules:

1. All bids must be sealed and there shall be no signature or mark upon the envelope indicating the name of the bidder.
2. All bids must be sent by express or registered letter to Geo. A. Jennings, Treasurer, Bamberg, S. C., on or before Monday, July 5, 1915.
3. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the board reserving the right to reject any or all bids, or parts of bids.
The Board requires that on all bids submitted the age and proof of all goods shall be stated, and bids shall be in gallons, 1-2 gallons, quarts, pints and 1-2 pints.
Bids will be opened at the office of the County Board, Bamberg, S. C., on July 5, 1915.

J. M. Grimes,
Chairman.
J. B. Kearse,
W. H. Faust,
Board of Control County Dispensaries, Bamberg County, South Carolina.

PAPER HANGING

HOUSE PAINTING

WINDOW GLASS REPLACED

All work neatly and promptly done. Prices reasonable.

When in need of anything in this line come to see

GEORGE EAVES
BAMBERG, S. C.



WILLIAM H. PATRICK

All Makes Automobiles Repaired.

Best Equipped Shop in the County

Agent for Goodyear Tires

WILLIAM H. PATRICK

BAMBERG, S. C.



STONECYPHER DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,
WESTMINSTER, S. C.
For sale by F. W. FREE CO., Bamberg, S. C.



One Experience Convinced Me of its Value

"One of our salesmen demonstrated the value of the Long Distance Telephone to us. He was at Huntsville, Ala., and upon his own responsibility put in

Long Distance calls for fifteen merchants within a radius of several hundred miles.

"In less than one hour he had sold 2100 barrels of flour at a total cost to us of less than six dollars.

"Since then we have applied the Long Distance Bell Telephone to every feature of our business with most profitable results. The service is fine, the rates are reasonable and there is more satisfaction in one Long Distance Telephone talk than in half a dozen letters"

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



BOX 108, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

War Times

After the war horses and mules will be high. Prepare now by raising your own draught horses. See the Thoroughbred, Registered, Percheron Stallion,

Georgian

Standing at stables of

J. J. SMOAK

BAMBERG, S. C.

Weight 1550 pounds.

NOTICE OF SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

Notice is hereby given that the Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell at public auction on the 18th day of June, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the freight station of said company in Olar, S. C., one planer, one shafting and pulleys attached, said articles having been shipped from the Modern Equipment Company, of Savannah, Ga., November 7th, 1913, consigned to the Dowling Lumber Company, and arrived at Olar on or about November 11th, consignee notified November 12th, 1913, and refused to accept same or pay freight charges therefor. The proceeds of said sale are to be applied to the payment of transportation charges and demurrage accrued on same and all expenses of said sale, and the surplus, if any, to be held for the party entitled thereto.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.
By O. FAIL, Agent.

To Drive Out Malaria
And Build Up The System
Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents

LIFE, FIRE, LIVESTOCK

HEALTH and ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Agent for Superior Monument Co. Can Save you Money on Tombstones.

W. MAX WALKER

EHRHARDT, S. C.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold wrapper. Boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Box of ten Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best. Sold Everywhere. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

RILEY & COPELAND

Successors to W. P. Riley.

Fire, Life

Accident

INSURANCE

Office in J. D. Copeland's Store
BAMBERG, S. C.

Dr. THOMAS BLACK, JR.

DENTAL SURGEON.

Graduate Dental Department University of Maryland. Member S. C. State Dental Association.
Office opposite new post office and over office Graham & Black. Office hours, 8 30 a. m. to 5 30 p. m.

BAMBERG, S. C.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES

AND BOILERS

Saw, Lath and Shingle Mills, Injectors, Pumps and Fittings, Wood Saws, Splitters, Shafts, Pulleys, Belting, Gasoline Engines

LARGE STOCK LOMBARD

Foundry, Machine, Boiler Works, Supply Store.

AUGUSTA, GA.